

Undescribed plants from Guatemala. III.

JOHN DONNELL SMITH.

(WITH PLATE II.)

Mimosa sesquijugata. (Series *Sensitivæ* Benth.)—Fruticose, suberect, glabrous, unarmed: stipules linear, rigid, striate, setose-ciliate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; petioles firm, 12–18 lines long; leaflets coriaceous, glaucous, oblong, obtuse or acutish, mucronate, base dimidiate-cordate, 4-nerved, reticulate, 8–10 lines long, half as broad, margin and under-surface rigidly setose, interior leaflet of lower pair wanting; rhachises bristly, 1–2 lines long: flowers tetramerous; peduncles retrorsely strigillose, more than half as long as petioles; bracts subulate, ciliate, less than half as long as corolla: calyx almost obsolete, hyaline, ciliate-toothed: corolla glabrous, purple, 1 line long: stamens 3–4 lines long: legume not seen.—Near the Brazilian *M. glaucescens* Benth. *ex char.*—In rock-fissures near Santa Rosa, Dept. Baja Verapaz, alt. 5,000 feet, July, 1887. (Ex Plantis Guatemalensibus Tuerckheimianis, quas edidit John Donnell Smith, 1327.)

Melampodium brachyglossum.—Annual, herbaceous, 2–3 feet high: stem pilose, glandular above, dichotomous, branches quadrangular: leaves scabrid on both surfaces, subtripinnate, coarsely toothed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, triangular, acuminate, abruptly contracted to a winged petiole dilated at base; varying to oblong and lanceolate, cuneately contracted below the middle, sessile: peduncles filiform, 1–2 inches long: heads 2 lines broad and high; involucral scales 3, shortly connate, round-acuminate, pilose; rays 6–7, quadrate-orbicular, $\frac{3}{4}$ line in diameter, 2–3-lobed, pilose beneath, yellow; fructiferous bracts rugose, callose-tuberculate; achenia incurved-pyriform, concentrically striate, 1 line long.—Coban, Dept. Alta Verapaz, alt. 4,300 feet, July, 1885, May, 1886. (Ex Pl. cit. 114, 761.)

Ardisia Tuerckheimii.—A small tree: glabrous throughout: leaves coriaceous, glaucous, lineolate and punctate beneath, entire, oblong, 3–4 inches long, a third as broad, apex caudately produced and obtuse, narrowed to a short petiole: corymbs terminal, shortly peduncled, half as long as leaves; pedicels 3–6, subumbellate at apex of flexuose rhachis and of its 2–3 primary branches, 7–9 lines long: sepals 5, ovate-oblong, a third as long as petals, persistent in fruit: petals 5, elongate-oblong, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, obtuse, white, like the sepals

rubropunctate in lines and dots: stamens 5, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; anthers exceeding the flat tapering filaments, linear-oblong, quadrangular, base cordate, apex obtuse and mucronulate, biporose: style nearly equaling petals; ovules 12-16: fruit red, glandular, 3 lines in diameter, crowned with persistent base of style.—Distinguished by secondary branches of inflorescence two to three times exceeding primary ones.—Mountain forests of Pansamalá, Dept. Alta Verapaz, alt. 3,800 feet, Aug., 1886. (Ex Pl. cit. 1,035.)

Cobaea triflora.—Leaflets 3-jugate, uniform, oblong-lanceolate, tapering from the middle to an acute mucronulate apex, somewhat narrowed to a cordate-truncate base, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 inches long, marginate, petiolules 4-5 lines long: peduncles 2-3 inches long, terminal pedicel 6-8 inches long, the two lateral of later development from alternate foliaceous bracts: calyx-segments almost free, patent, lanceolate-acuminate, margins revolute, 1 inch long, like leaflets naked, yellowish-green dotted with red, pale within: corolla broadly subcampanulate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, pubescent, pale-yellow, reddish below; lobes short, rounded, erect: stamens and style shortly exerted.—Leaves as figured for *C. gracilis* Hemsl. in *Ærst. L'Amér. Centr.* t. XVI: flowers nearest to the Ecuador *C. campanulatus* Hemsl.—Banks of Rio Cajabon, near Coban, alt. 4,300 feet, Dec., 1886. (Ex Pl. cit. 204.)

Beloperone Pansamalana. (§ *Beloperonides*.)—Fruticulose, epiphytal, prostrate: branches ascending, dichotomous, tetragonal, pubescent in two lines: leaves membranaceous, opaque, beset with cystoliths, glabrous, dark-green above, glaucous beneath, rhomboidal to elliptical, each end acuminate, 12-16 lines long, 6-7 broad, petioles 1-3 lines long: flowers 2-4, at length pedicellate in a subsessile fascicle: spatulate bracts 3 lines long, linear-spatulate bracteoles a third longer, both truncate at apex and glandular-hairy: calyx-segments linear-setaceous, 5 lines long, barbellate: corolla 18-20 lines long, scarlet; lips nearly equaling tube and each other, hairy without, glabrate within, the posterior one bidentulate, the anterior 4 lines broad with lobes 2 lines long: stamens nearly equaling lips; lower cell remote, scarcely calcarate: style shortly exsert.—Pansamalá forest, alt. 3,800 feet, Oct., 1885, Sept., 1886. (Ex. Pl. cit. 732.)

Thyrsacanthus geminatus.—Suffruticose, ferruginous-pubescent: stem tetragonal: leaves pergameneous, nitidous ex-

cept veins, oblong-obovate, cuspidate-acuminate, long-attenuate to a small obtuse base, shortly petioled, 10-14 inches long: thyrsi in a brachiate long-penduncled foliaceous-bracted panicle, virgate, 6-12 inches long: cymes subsessile, at length geminate on a bipartite peduncle 3 lines long, 3-10-flowered, exceeding verticillastrate internodes, small bracts and bracteoles linear-lanceolate, pedicels 4-6 lines long: calyx-segments linear-lanceolate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long: corolla straight, 13 lines long, purple, tube equaling inflated throat; lobes nearly equal, oval, ciliate, posterior one erect and 2-lobuled, others reflexed and 4 lines long: stamens nearly equaling corolla-limb, cells equal; staminodes minute, uncinata.—The allied *T. callistachyus* Nees in DC. has leaves less minutely and prominently reticulated, cymes subsessile, corolla-limb smaller with (*ex* Nees) superior lobe narrow and entire, stamens very short and included.—Pansamalá forest, alt. 3,800 feet, Oct., 1885, May, 1887 (Ex. Pl. cit. 740.)

Scutellaria lutea. (§ *Stachymacris* Benth.)—Fruticose; stems terete, fusco-velutinous; branches and inflorescence canopilose, glandular: leaves like flowers sericeous and atomiferous, oval to ovate-oblong, 8-15 lines long, crenate, petioles 2-3 lines long: racemes loose of 5-6 pairs of declinate flowers; bracts 2-3 lines long, lower ones foliaceous and petioled: calyx 2 lines long, exceeding pedicels; crest in fruit enlarged to 4 lines long, obovate, appressed, yellow: corolla elongate, 1 inch long, sulphur-yellow, tube 3 lines long, throat gradually dilating, lips equal and 2 lines long; posterior lobe of upper lip small, emarginate, its lateral lobes equaling the erect crenulate plicate-edged lower lip: anthers naked; filaments margined: disk obovate, nearly equaling ovary, contracted to oblique short gynophore: nutlets globose, granulate.—Forest near Santa Rosa, alt. 5,000 feet, July, 1887. (Ex Pl. cit. 1,309.)

Dorstenia Choconiana Watson in Proc. Am. Acad. xxii, 477, var. (v. form.) *integrifolia*.—Rootstock tuberculate: stems simple or furcate: leaves entire, margins crispate and undulate: peduncles 1-2 inches long: receptacle acetabuliform, 9-12 lines in diameter, turbinate, pallid externally; border of disk green within, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines broad; alveolate areoles quadrate, white, green-bordered: pistillate florets 6-7, intermixed with numerous staminate ones: nucules stipitate, obovoid, compressed above and below in opposite axes, a line or more long

PLATE II should be placed in the April number. The explanation of figures is as follows :

1. Matured frond.
2. Cluster of young fronds.
3. Under surface of a basal pinna.
4. Upper surface of an intermediate pinna and rhachis.
5. Gemmule vertically divided.
6. Scale from base of stipe.